

THE OTHER END.

THE ATLANTA OVERTURES IN SPRINGFIELD.

How the Northern Assembly Received the Action of the Atlanta Assembly—A Frantic Waving of the "Bloody Shirt"—Theology and Politics in Broken Discourse.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—The first business of the eighth day's session of the Presbyterian general assembly was the adoption of a resolution offered by the special committee on Mormonism, indorsing and congratulating congress on its action in passing a law for the extradition of polygamy in the United States. Then followed the most exciting scene of this general assembly. The majority and minority reports of the committee on correspondence were presented, to which had been referred the telegram from the Presbyterian general assembly, at Atlanta, received yesterday.

The majority report is as follows: The moderator is instructed to telegraph to the moderator of the general assembly, in session at Atlanta, Ga., that the majority and minority reports of the committee on correspondence were presented, to which had been referred the telegram from the Presbyterian general assembly, at Atlanta, received yesterday.

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disclaim any reference to the acts of other assemblies concerning loyalty or rebellion, but only to the resolution of the Atlanta assembly.

The resolution was promptly adopted, while Moderator Johnson withdrew his amendment, and the committee's majority report was adopted with only two or three dissenting votes.

Then followed loud and hearty applause, lasting several minutes—every member of the vast assembly taking part, and expressing most satisfactory relief that this question, which at one time seemed likely to bring serious results, had been thus happily disposed of.

All were happy, Rev. Mr. Prince, of New York, was called on by the moderator, and made a most earnest prayer, thanking the Almighty that the last vestige of bitterness had been removed from the church, now as well as assembly after which the entire assembly joined in singing, with splendid effect, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," etc.

The "bloody chasm" was bridged. Now stop waving the "bloody shirt!" The discussion just ended occupied the entire forenoon session except a few moments at the opening. During its progress the large hall was packed with members of the assembly and interested spectators, while all the galleries were filled to overflowing.

In the settlement of this question an old and troublesome subject is finally set at rest, much to the relief of all good Presbyterians.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE In Nervous Exhaustion. I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in nervous exhaustion, and in nervous disturbances connected with an overworked brain, and am satisfied that it is the most effective remedy for all forms of exhaustion.

Give a man peace at the heart and plenty in the pocket, and he is not happy. He should be directed for the benefit of posterity.

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria and kindred complaints, will find without a rival Brown's Iron Bitters.

A quackman said he couldn't see any danger in using anything he was handling powder. He can't see anything now.

A Good Nurse should not hesitate to wait upon those whom even such a disease as small-pox has attacked. There is no more effective remedy for the disease than the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

It costs \$1.75 to house an alligator by electricity. Edison should give us something for about a quarter.

Beware of imitations. German Corn Remover is the only genuine. A magical cure. 25c.

It didn't require much of a philosopher to discover that all rich widows are handsome.

A bottle of Dr. Failer's Pocket Injection with syringe combined cures all venereal diseases. St. Dr. Failer's Youthful Vigor Pills cure nervous debility, impotence and nocturnal emissions.

The chief fault of cricket, says an English sportsman, is that there is too much of it.

Distance Lends Enchantment. A maid had a fine figure, a face and a pretty name. One should see her at a distance. When she began to talk, you realized that she never used a verb.

The wholesale trade in New York is said to be unusually dull and unsatisfactory.

Duty to Others. CHAMBERSBURG, July 23, 1875.—This is to let the people know that I, Anna Maria Krider, wife of Tobias Krider, am now past seventy-four years of age.

UNDER TALKERS. H. M. PATTERSON, Undertaker, 101 N. 1st St., Atlanta, Ga.

PAUL HITZ FRESCO ARTIST, ATLANTA, - - GA.

PERRY & CO'S ENGLISH MADE STEEL PENS

4,000,000 FEET DRY LUMBER. RICH OR DRESSER FLOORING, CEILING, Siding, etc.

2,000,000 ALL HEART CYPRESS SHINGLES. Having taken the agency of A. C. Danner & Co., of Mobile, Alabama, I can sell all heart cypress shingles at prices that defy competition.

WHOLESALE LUMBER MERCHANT. M. F. AMORCUS, 44 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID. GREAT GERM DESTROYER DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED. Contagion destroyed. Sick rooms purified and made pleasant.

PREVENTED. In fact it is the Great Disinfectant and Purifier.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF THE GREAT GERM DESTROYER.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

A Never-Failing Cure for Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Sores, etc. After forty years of trial, Perry Davis' Pain Killer stands unrivaled.

From the Cincinnati Dispatch: We have seen this medicine used, and know it to be a good remedy for all kinds of pain.

From the Cincinnati Dispatch: Perry Davis' Pain Killer is not a new remedy. For forty years it has been in constant use.

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WARNER BROTHERS CORALINE CORSETS.

The great superiority of coraline over other corsets has induced us to use it in the following styles of our standard corsets.

For sale by leading merchants everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations.

WARNER BROS. 572 Broadway, N. Y.

\$1000 REWARD. For any one who can furnish information leading to the discovery of the person who has stolen the property of the Warner Bros.

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FRISON & LEAK AUCTIONEERS.

LAWSON GARDEN—6 SPLENDID JACKSON street, lots at auction, at three o'clock.

FRISON & LEAK AUCTIONEERS. JACKSON STREET PROPERTY—SIX ROOM house and lot, one vacant lot, at auction.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, or \$5 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to
THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 30, 1882.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.
The Supreme Court decisions for February term, 1882, are now ready. Price one dollar.

The signal service bureau report indicates today, for the south Atlantic and gulf states clearing weather, winds mostly northwesterly stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

The Evening Herald appeared promptly on time yesterday, and gives evidence of the success that may be expected from the trained journalists who have it in charge.

ARAB REBELLION is the upper dog in Egypt, and will probably remain so unless the powers actively intervene. As usual, the suspicion is strong that the sultan is playing a double game, for the purpose of complicating affairs.

ANOTHER forthcoming report from the census office is one on the cotton culture of Georgia, and also one on the water-power of the south Atlantic watershed. The latter has been stereotyped and will be immediately printed.

The story of Broad's will, if anything can be made out of the conflicting statements and rumors abroad, is very interesting reading, and is only another proof of the fact that money is the root of all evil, or, at least, of a good share of it.

The New York Times has been polling the editors below the line, and the result is a conviction that the south is still solidly democratic; the faith of the people in Mr. Arthur very limited; and the interest in questions of tariff not of a demonstrative character.

The czar of Russia has postponed his coronation for one year, and in the meantime hopes to win the good will of his people by promised reforms. Three commissions are to be organized, all under the presidency of Melnikoff, who are to shape out the reforms.

The first day of an open library on Sunday was quite successful, many calls having been made for books, and quite a number passing the evening with the ancient authors and the constructors of light romance. It bids fair to become popular with the reading public.

The scene on the Celtic, when the brave Danenhower clasped his mother in his arms after his perils in polar seas, was one that appealed to the sensibilities of all present. The play is that such endurance as was exhibited in the adventure of which this is the closing episode should have been wasted in such a phantom project.

The moderator of the northern Presbyterian assembly, Dr. Herrick Johnson, had such a strong spasm of loyalty when the Atlanta proposition was before the body over which he presides, that he felt constrained to leave the chair for the purpose of presenting the obnoxious qualifying resolution by which the return message was handicapped.

True to his instincts, the speaker has blindly sustained Mr. Reed's point of order cutting off the transaction of all business until the rules were amended to suit an unscrupulous majority. The application of the law in legislative proceedings, justified under the present plea of necessity, will yet grow into an evil requiring stern attention.

The Atlanta university is one of the silent agencies that is slowly moulding the character of the rising generation of colored men in Georgia. It is in a flourishing condition, with a full list of pupils and amply supported by individual and state endowments. The fact that most of the graduates leave its walls for the purpose of teaching school suggests that wide scope of its influence throughout the state.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.
At a recent dinner given to Governor Hamilton in Baltimore the duty of the democratic party was freely discussed, and the sentiment of those present and of those who sent letters of regret was in favor of political and administrative reform as the paramount duty of the hour. General Hancock wrote: "An administration carefully selecting men of high character and unsullied lives for the public service, who will be untiring in hunting out corruption and relentless in its punishment, is the great desideratum of our country. Even the humblest of our citizens is interested in seeing our immense revenues handled by honest hands." Mr. Hewitt was equally emphatic: "It is not possible," he said, "that any man can render a greater service than that which eradicates corruption from the body politic and restores the administration to a sound and economical basis. When the people lose confidence in the honesty of their rulers the very foundations of social order are unsettled, and in the private transactions of life, instead of confidence and integrity, we are soon to find suspicion and dishonesty. In other words, there cannot be a well ordered society unless the government be honest and energetic."

Georgia contains 1,542,189 people, 58,980 square miles of land, 308,000 families, and 280,474 dwellings. There are in the state 26.15 persons or 5.14 families to a square mile, and 4.91 dwellings. In the average family there are 5.38 persons, and in the average dwelling 5.33 persons. The average family in the state possesses 124.55 acres, or 24.48 acres to a person.

Georgia is one of the thinly populated states. In this respect Rhode Island heads the list, for she has 254.87 persons to a square mile, while Massachusetts has 221.78, New York 151.73, Connecticut 128.52, and New Jersey 106.74. Texas has only 6.07 people to a square mile, and Florida 4.97. In Rhode Island

the ring, expel the lobby. It is the party of the people. It believes in their honesty their patriotism and their capacity. It tolerates no masters. It offers equal opportunities to all—mechanic or lawyer, merchant or farmer all occupy the same ground, with right to rise by their own merits, and the wishes of the people alone. The consent of no master, the collar of no boss, is required, but a fair and equal opportunity to achieve honor, reputation and success is secured to each one. This is the duty of the hour of the democratic party—peace and order, prosperity and happiness, to all the people. The great problems of the future which loom up before us can only be satisfactorily solved on its principles. The fast-growing issue between men and money, between monopoly and corporate power and the people, can only be settled by applying its principles of justice and equal rights."

These declarations show that thoughtful democrats believe the chief issue of the next campaign should be that of reform in its broadest sense—reform in party management, reform in state as well as federal administration, in legislation, in expenditures, in the civil service, in the revenue, in the army, navy, in every branch of the service. Reform is the true mission of every democrat at this time. It is the one issue upon which we can carry the country, because it is the chief thing that the people desire in the public service at this time.

MR. ATKINSON'S NEWEST THEORY.
In the current number of the Atlantic Monthly, Mr. Edward Atkinson, who is never weary of singing the praises of material progress and development, has a suggestive article on "The Rapid Progress of Communism." The article is suggestive because the moral it teaches is so entirely different from that which Mr. Atkinson sets out to teach, and because it is in such violent contrast with an article in the Fortnightly Review from the pen of Mr. Frederic Harrison. Mr. Atkinson pays glowing tribute to the forces which are behind the development and the invention of the age, while Mr. Harrison utters an eloquent protest against that spirit which seems to be too anxious to fall down and worship them.

But Mr. Atkinson, who is invariably brightest and most plausible when he is most illogical, pays something more than a mere tribute to the forces of material development. He maintains that this material development is the modern form of communism. His theory, in brief, is that all the great inventors and speculators of the age—all the possessors of the colossal fortunes which have been accumulated under modern conditions—are real and effective communists who "have brought about a community of subsistence, which is 'the material point on which prosperity depends.' The great fortunes themselves, says Mr. Atkinson, are 'a measure—to be sure an insufficient one—of the services rendered by those who acquired them.'"

Mr. Atkinson also announces, with curious elation, that the inventions in connection with the manufacture of cotton cloth have deprived sixteen million people of continuous daily employment; and he then proceeds to eulogize George Stephenson, Sir Edward Cunard, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sir Henry Bessener and McCormick as the five greatest benefactors known to history. There is an abundant mixture of sophistry in such statements as this, so that while they are not even plausible, they tend to confuse the truth. Mr. Atkinson is partly right and partly wrong; rather, to employ his own method of statement, he is partly right and wholly wrong. Every benefit conferred by the speculative energy and inventive genius of his five great benefactors has been offset by the fresh power and impulse given to the monopolies which are one among most grievous results of our progress.

We do not need to go behind the curtain with Mr. Atkinson to discover what he would be at. His cuteness develops his purpose. As a thoughtful business man of the period, he takes this ingenious method of soothing the restless and uneasy spirit which is even now cropping out in the commercial centers of the north in the presence of the vast accumulations of wealth which such men as Vanderbilt and Jay Gould are selfishly piling up day after day and year after year. Mr. Atkinson would have us believe that these accumulations of wealth are an insufficient measure of services rendered to the public. We need not employ words to show the shallowness of such reasoning. If it be true that capital is a measure of the services rendered the public by its possessors, then Gould and Vanderbilt, and Mackey, and Henry Hilton are the greatest benefactors of their race that the world has ever seen; whereas, in point of fact, as Mr. Atkinson well knows, the greatest benefactors of the human race in the direction of all improvement, and progress, and development, have been men who have lived in financial distress and died in poverty. This is the history of progress, and every episode and event in the march of civilization attests its truth.

Mr. Atkinson's theory will serve admirably as the basis of a magazine article, but it will not serve as an excuse for the oppressions to which the people are subjected in order that the accumulations of capital may be increased. The dollars of the millionaires represent the blood of the poor, and the ease with which they are accumulated by the favored ones shows that the statesmanship of the country has not as yet been equal to the task of properly adjusting the relations that exist between the monopolists and the needy labor of the country. Another objection to Mr. Atkinson's theory is that it makes no sort of distinction between the man who inherited a railroad and the man who invented a mouse trap. Surely one is something more of a public benefactor than the other. But which?

A FEW MORE FIGURES.
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Georgia is one of the thinly populated states. In this respect Rhode Island heads the list, for she has 254.87 persons to a square mile, while Massachusetts has 221.78, New York 151.73, Connecticut 128.52, and New Jersey 106.74. Texas has only 6.07 people to a square mile, and Florida 4.97. In Rhode Island

there are fifty-five families to a square mile, in Georgia 5, and in Texas only a little more than one. A square mile in Rhode Island holds thirty-eight dwellings, in New York sixteen, and in Massachusetts thirty-four. In Texas a square mile is lucky that is honored with one dwelling.

The average Oregonian owns 346 acres, and he is followed by the citizen of Colorado, who owns 341 acres. A Californian is content with 115 acres, while a Floridian wants 128 acres. The average possession in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island is less than five acres. The minimum of soil in Rhode Island, where the allowance per capita is 2.51 acres. The average family in Texas holds 564 acres against 124 in Georgia, and 13.55 in Massachusetts, 40.64 in Ohio, and 60.55 acres in Illinois.

The average dwelling in Rhode Island contains 6.68 people; in Vermont, 4.98; in New York, 6.58, and in Maryland, 6.03. Families range in size from 5.38 people in Maine to 4.11 in Nevada. Georgia is in this respect an average state.

In the entire country there are 9,945,916 families, living in 8,955,812 dwellings. About seventeen people live in three dwellings on each square mile. As there are 5.04 persons to a family, there are nearly three and a half families to a square mile. If the land of the country were equally divided each family would have 180 acres, and each person 37 acres, exclusive of the Indian territory and all tracts of unorganized real estate. We have, therefore, plenty of elbow room.

Georgia there are 124 acres to every man, woman and child in the state. If the density of Rhode Island is ever reached in Georgia the state will contain about 15,000,000 people, and as Atlanta contains about one-third of her population it is reasonable to say that the population of the city would be 5,000,000. This would, of course, involve a considerable boom in real estate.

NOTES OF NEW BOOKS.
EVERY DAY TALKER. A Book of Bricks. By J. G. Holland. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Atlanta: Walden & Stove, Cloth, price \$1.25. This new little volume forms a part of the series of Dr. J. G. Holland, revised by Messrs. Scribner's Sons. But they contain material from the editorial department of Scribner's Monthly, which is here put in book form for the first time.

HISTORICAL OUTLOOK OF THE FUTURE CONSTITUTION. By Benjamin S. Watson. Atlanta: Holman, Coffin & Co., Cloth, price \$1.25. This little volume, as its title indicates, is a summary of the history of the group of arrangements by which the English government is carried on—these arrangements being known as the English Constitution.

DIVORCE LEGISLATION. Especially in the United States. By Theodore D. Woolsey. Second Edition Revised. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Atlanta: Walden & Stove, Cloth, price \$1.25. This work, published in 1879 as a protest against the loose divorce laws in the New England states, has been revised and enlarged. It was one of the first books published in New England in 1869 there are now, and the republication of the work is therefore exceedingly timely.

MEMOIRS OF FRANKLIN METTERNICH, 1809-1855. Edited by Prince Richard Metternich. Translated by W. Smith. Volume I. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Atlanta: Walden & Stove, Cloth, price \$1.25. In some respects this volume is more entertaining than those which have preceded it. They were made up of the fables and fustian of a politician's life, but this contains copious extracts from the diary of the Princess Metternich, the chief wife of the emperor. This diary is entertaining because it contains the fresh thoughts of a devoted wife who was also a woman of considerable intellect.

ARTIST'S SKETCHES OF THE BOSTONIAN. By George W. Cooke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Atlanta: Holman, Coffin & Co., Cloth, price \$1.25. This volume is fresh and hot from the pen of Sunset Cox—the incorrigible Samuel—who appears to be as active as a trader as he is as a congressman. Apart from a tendency to joke here and there—as though determined to maintain his reputation as a humorist at the expense of his dignity—Mr. Cox's book is very bright and very entertaining. It is written in a free and easy, off-hand style, and carries the reader into regions where no other writer would venture. It is a volume of the most interesting and valuable of the kind.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By William Hall. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Atlanta: Holman, Coffin & Co., Cloth, price \$1.25. It is easier to dispose of this work with a note than to review it. It is a history of the reign of George III. It is only necessary to give the title and to add that the literary Englishman who doesn't write a history of his native land is hardly entitled to all the privileges of citizenship. We make this statement with due caution, but for fear it is not cautious enough, we take pleasure in adding that a history of seven or eight volumes is not an easy thing to write.

THE NAVAL WAR OF 1812; or, the History of the United States Navy during the last war with Great Britain. By G. P. Putnam's Sons. Atlanta: Holman, Coffin & Co., Cloth, price \$1.25. Mr. Roosevelt has undertaken to write a history of the naval operations of the war of 1812, just enough and impartial enough to warrant its reception as an authority by Englishmen as well as Americans, and his book is a candid and complete account of the war which arose out of American resistance to the British demand for the return of the "Mackinac Island." Just at the present moment we would be glad to know that a copy of this work had been duly forwarded to Mr. Lowell, our poetic minister to the court of St. James, who may be enabled to learn from the opening chapters that Americans have not been so stupid as to go to war to maintain the rights of naturalized citizens.

THE PRESENT RELIGIOUS CRISIS. By Augustus Blauevelt. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Atlanta: Holman, Coffin & Co., Cloth, price \$1.25. The reader will be astonished to learn that there is a religious crisis, and if he is of an inquiring mind he will be glad to make an investigation. Should he begin with Dr. Blauevelt's book, he need go no further than the preface to discover that the crisis in question is in the author's mind. Dr. Blauevelt is certainly disturbed, but so far as we are concerned, the religious position of our population is quiet, going about its business, praising the Lord, and dispensing charity and doing all manner of good, just as though no crisis ever existed. The crisis to which Dr. Blauevelt alludes is a very harmless one. It consists simply in the fact that the doctor thinks the theologians of the present day have not grasped seriously and confidently with the disputes and wrangles that form a part of the history of theological disputation. The position of the author of this book is that the traditional Protestant conceptions about both the Bible and religion instead of being scientifically defensible, even down to details, require a revision and re-interpretation of the fact that it has never made a crisis, and those who are even casually acquainted with the drift of theological disputation will at once perceive that the crisis and the position of Dr. Blauevelt are as old and harmless as the arguments employed by Colonel Bob Ingersoll.

It will be impossible for the opponents of Mr. Stephens to misrepresent his position. They may as well shift their ground.

With Colonel John A. Cockerill, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, at the head of a sabre company, and Editor Lamar, of the Macon Telegraph, endeavoring to fire off a spectacle case, it cannot be said that modern journalism is on a peace-footing.

Do we understand our esteemed contemporary, the Macon Telegraph, as undertaking to declare that the farmers of Georgia are a lazy, thriftless set,

who are not entitled to the benefits of protection, because they are not industrious enough to make a profit of 20 or 30 per centum on their business?

When Guiteau is gone, who will elect the next republican president? The outlook is indeed gloomy.

If Mr. Stephens is defeated before the democratic convention, his opponents may as well make up their minds to elect him as a democrat. The attempt to identify him with the independents and the republicans will not succeed. Mr. Stephens cannot be misrepresented in Georgia.

The obelisk is said to be crumbling. This may be one of the results of republicanism; but it is a little singular that the obelisk should turn out to be less tough as a citizen than the Hon. Montgomery Blair.

The Washington Republican says that Dudley, commissioner of pensions, "is an extreme republican." That is to say, he is not as extreme as Guiteau, but he is as extreme as Robeson.

They are now calling the Virginia readjuster coalitionists. It is a great pity there isn't a Stephens in the Old Dominion to sit down upon these coalitionists. However, Georgia always was the luckiest state in the union.

EDITOR GORMAN says that the independent mountain in Pennsylvania brought forth only a small army of men. On the other hand, the Philadelphia Press says that unless another convention is called, the risk of party defeat is imminent.

As pork is high, we advise the public to quit using it. The pork that comes from the west is invariably diseased. Hog's fat is unhealthy. It is the essence, even in its purest form, of all manner of filth. Hog's fat and the frying pan are ruining some mighty nice people in this country.

A LARGE spot has been discovered on the face of the moon. This is probably one of the results of staying out late at night.

EDITOR GORMAN says that "even little Greece has two war vessels either of which wouldn't leave a grease spot of our best ship in case of a fight between them." Very well. If the republicans mean business, they should search Robeson for the remnant of our long lost navy before the weather gets too warm.

The esteemed Macon Telegraph still insists that there is a "conspiracy" on foot to nominate Mr. Stephens. We can only repeat what we have already said in this interesting connection. When the people of Georgia conspire to nominate a man for office, the conspiracy is generally successful.

VARIOUS of our esteemed contemporaries, who are anxious to misrepresent Mr. Stephens, as well as THE CONSTITUTION, may rest assured of one thing: If the people of Georgia want the sage of Liberty Hall for their governor, he will be nominated.

GRANT is going to Galena where, for a few hours, he will feel like somebody. In New York he isn't as important as a messenger-boy with red stripes on his clothes.

BOB BEDETTE, of the Burlington Hawkeye, is going to quit lecturing and settle down. This is a good idea. He will now have an opportunity to come to Georgia and vote for Mr. Stephens for governor when sweet potato vines begin to grow black in the face.

THERE are thousands of poor people in this country who do not like to be a live dog. But in New York the other day William H. Vanderbilt paid \$30,000 for a diamond.

Does the esteemed New York Sun forget the high compliment paid by its greater-than-henry-Clay president to Stephen W. Dorsey? We take this method of refreshing the memory of our contented porary.

A TIGHT ROPE performer may be said to hold the balance of power.

BYRANT, it is said, is about to return from his stumping tour at the north. His spring campaign has no doubt been successful, and if this is the case, he returns with a rocket full of rocks.

CAIKINS should be calked.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the City.

THOMAS WARREN AXIN, of Cartersville, is at the Kimball.

MISS EVA WADLEY, of Bolinbrook, Ga., is visiting Mrs. Steele, at the Kimball.

THE following prominent Georgia gentlemen are stopping at the Kimball: Dr. J. Hickman, Missouri; Mr. A. Woodward, New Orleans, and Mr. Thomas H. Batemeyer, Michigan.

In the State.

MR. T. J. BAXTER, one of the best citizens of Swannaw, was married to Miss Sallie M. Pitts, of Dekalb, on last Thursday. Mrs. Baxter is a charming woman and she has won a good husband.

COLONEL T. G. BARRETT, of Augusta, drives a four-in-hand team that is the finest thing in the state. The harness on the horses cost over \$500 and his carriage is elegant.

In General.

PRESIDENT Arthur's mail averages 600 letters a day.

A YOUNG lady of five says poetry is prose with gloves on.

Governor CRITTENDEN says travel in Missouri has perceptibly increased since the removal of the names.

It begins to look as though the Malley lawyers would eventually prove that there never was any Jennie Cramer.

The Rev. Martin Garber, a bishop in the Tunker church and an active minister for thirty-five years, died in Augusta county, Va., last week.

thought, will be as adjusted to the difficulties in the way heretofore will be overcome.

High Art in the Lone Star State.
Texas Slittings.
A member of the legislature who voted against the purchase of Huddle's pictures of the ex-governors of Texas by the state gave the following unique reasons: "Two hundred and fifty dollars a piece is too much for them oil paintings. Oil ain't so dear as all that, for I bought some the other day for five cents a quart. Besides, chromes are a cheap cheaper. I bought a chromo of Wellington crossing the Alps, and that was a horse in a minute, and it only cost a dollar and a half. None of the pictures of these governors of Texas has got a horse in it."

The Man to Beat the Bourbonish Whig.
New York Tribune.
The proposition of the Georgia Independents, to make the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens their candidate for governor, is an admirable one. His nomination and consent to stand would certainly be followed by his election, and the first fruit of that election would be the overthrow of bourbon domination in the state.

Richmond Dispatch.
It is rather amusing to find the republican journal of Pennsylvania flatter themselves that the democrats will lose Georgia, when Mr. Stephens is elected governor. Col. H. H. H. is not a straight democrat. Let them recall the hopes they entertained when Governor H. H. H. was elected to the United States senate, and the laudations they bestowed upon him for his "independence," and recall at the same time the fact that he was a body as a democrat of the democrats. Ben Hill was another Georgia independent. On the whole, we like the kind of independents whom Georgia furnishes.

The State Canvass.
Hartwell Sun.
"Governor Stephens" sounds quite well.

Thomasville Times.
Hurrah for little Alex! he is so gently organized.

Easton Messenger.
As he stands by the democracy so let the democracy stand by him. Stephens for governor by acclamation.

Cochran Enterprise.
According to press accounts, the small-pox is a thing of the past in Atlanta. It could not spread without attacking the coalition corporals and it had no stomach for that.

Quinn Free Press.
We are now a reconstructed Stephens democracy. The liberal impulse which forces Mr. Stephens to the head of the ladder in Georgia politics is every where recognized as the sweeping of a new broom. You can be your bottom dollar that the heart of Georgia is in the right place.

Griffin News.
We are watching to see how gracefully the Macon Telegraph and the Albany News and Advertiser will fall into line for Mr. Stephens. They will have to do this. The question is as to how they will look and act in the tail of the procession.

Middle Georgia Times.
Now that Mr. Stephens has taken a unanimous vote, clearly defined his position and allied himself with the organized republicans, we have a right to expect that he will oppose his nomination and election to the gubernatorial chair. If he does, we will be the next Governor of Georgia, notwithstanding the opposition of editor Lamar.

More Courier.
The only questions now left for the party to consider are those which generally influence its action in making party nominations. Chief among these are questions of individual desert and service, availability in harmonizing private or local divisions, and personal qualifications for the position. We maintain that in all these respects Mr. Stephens is eminently the man for the occasion.

THE LATE MRS. MOREL.

Mrs. Louisa S. Morel, widow of Bryan M. Morel, whose funeral took place at St. Philip's church on Sunday, the 28th inst., Rev. Dr. W. C. Williams officiating, was the wife of the late Mr. George H. Johnston, of Savannah, the last surviving grandchild of Major-General Nathaniel Greene. She was the sister of the late James N. Nighthawke, who so long owned and resided at Dungeness, Cumberland island, and was so well known as a representative planter. Mrs. Morel was nearly allied by blood to the numerous and distinguished families of Greenes and Arnolds of Rhode Island. She was herself a type of the old time southern lady, and was beloved by all who knew her, for the many virtues she displayed as neighbor, friend and Christian. She was about sixty-five years of age.

HIS GREAT GAIN.

From the Detroit Free Press.
He was only dangerously hurt, but when the reporter pushed through the crowd he discovered that the victim had simply lost a thumb by the fall of the plank he was assisting to raise.

It was his left thumb, and he was a strawberry peddler and had measured that thumb over 10,000 times. "The terrible loss to you just at the opening of the berry season!" "The loss of the word!" whispered the reporter, as he started for the surgeon's. "It was only a small thumb, anyhow, and for \$2.50 I can get another one to replace it. I don't mind losing it in a quart measure. It's a great gain to me, sir—a great gain. With the sympathy of the public and the good wishes of the berry season, I shall make the best use of it in twenty years. Straw berries! Straw berries!—help the measure for twenty-four years!"

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
Our outlook is covered with questions relating to the financial future. There is evidently anxiety on the part of all who are engaged in any department of trade as to the business outlook, and many of our shrewdest merchants and bankers are fault-finding in determining their course. The reason of this nervousness and indecision is obvious. The country has passed through a most remarkable financial experience, unlike anything heretofore known in its history. The imports of foreign produce and merchandise have not been small, but the exports have been so enormously large that the balance of trade has been greatly in favor of this country. For the year ending December 31, 1877, the excess of exports reached \$164,000,000; for 1878 the excess was \$183,000,000; for 1879 it was \$184,000,000; for 1880 it was \$185,000,000; for 1881 it was \$186,000,000; and for the first two months of 1882 it was \$187,000,000. In March the balance turned the other way, and the excess of imports for the month was \$2,682,000. In April the excess of imports will be two or three times as much as in March, and it would appear as if the tide had turned. For the previous five years the excess of exports amounted to nearly one hundred millions of dollars. As a consequence of this excess of exports the price of gold and silver has risen, and the price of cotton and other staples of the country, and there has been a steady flow of money into the country. This has been a very low rate of interest, and at our financial center there has been a great deal of speculation for employment at an average of less than half the legal rate. In former periods there were intervals of high money market, but the money market has been so active, and capitalists have been so ready to make permanent investments of an undoubted character to pay over 10 or 12 per cent annual interest. On the whole, the money market in this country has been so active, and capitalists have been so ready to make permanent investments of an undoubted character to pay over 10 or 12 per cent annual interest. On the whole, the money market in this country has been so active, and capitalists have been so ready to make permanent investments of an undoubted character to pay over 10 or 12 per cent annual interest.

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CITY NEWS.

THE REGULAR RECORD OF CURRENT LOCAL EVENTS.

The Day's Doing in Public Office—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and Hotels—Capital Journeys—Real Estate—Quizzes—Improvements—Gossip of all kinds.

This is to be a year of elections.

Atlanta now has three daily papers.

A heavy rain fell Sunday afternoon.

The sunflower crop promises to be large.

The commencement season is near at hand.

There will be no session of the United States courts until September.

Small red book containing railroad passes; five dollars paid if delivered at No. 9 Centennial building.

Thursday was the day appointed for the independent mass meeting to be held, but the questions which were to come up have already been disposed of and the meeting will not take place.

All who feel interested in the Kindergarten system of teaching are cordially invited to attend an entertainment given by Miss Glover's pupils at Mrs. Ballard's Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Many who expect to live on Jackson street will be disappointed. Nearly all the nice lots are sold. Attend our sales to-day and buy one of the best. See description in 10 cent column.

Died, at Mrs. E. E. Nunnally's, on the 29th inst., Mrs. Martha Stroud, widow of Judge O. Stroud, in the 80th year of her age. Her remains will be carried to Monroe for interment.

Hurt by Falling Plaster.

About four o'clock yesterday morning, a peculiar and bad accident happened at the residence of Mr. Carlton, in Jamestown.

While they were bound in sleep the plastering overhead gave way and fell upon them, inflicting several bad and ugly wounds about the head and face. Mr. Carlton especially, was badly marked by the falling plaster.

Death of Mrs. Baldwin.

The many friends of Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin will regret to learn of her death, at her residence last Sunday afternoon.

The funeral service will be conducted at the house this morning at 10 a.m., by Rev. T. R. Kendall, at 51 South Forsyth street. The loss of Mrs. Baldwin will be felt keenly both by family and friends, for her deep affection and warm friendships had endeared her to both.

The Small-Pox.

The report of the board of health published below covers the small-pox news for Sunday and Monday:

OFFICIAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, ATLANTA, GA., May 29, 1882.—How James W. English, Mayor of Atlanta—Sir: The following is a statement of cases of small-pox developed in the city within the last forty-eight hours—state of last report.

White.....0

Colored.....1

Total.....1

This case, Albert Price, colored, was sent to the hospital Sunday morning. He asserts that he has no home in the city, and claims to have been employed upon the Georgia and Cincinnati railroad, between Atlanta and Rome, for some time.

Respectfully,
J. W. ENGLISH, Mayor.

Geo. W. Leonard.

It will not doubt be a matter of surprise and regret to the many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Geo. W. Leonard, the general agent of the Singer manufacturing company, to learn that he retires from the management of their business here.

Mr. Leonard has been favorably known throughout Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Florida for a period of more than ten years.

He has been a resident of Atlanta for over eight years and during that time he has made a host of friends. That he has been remarkably successful in the management of the business of the company he has so successfully represented is a fact patent to all.

That he may be equally successful in whatever new departure he may make is our sincere desire. Mr. Leonard, from the hour of his advent here, has been a public spirited citizen, and yet all his acts have been characterized by a self-forgetting, unassuming disposition.

That he leaves the employ of the "Singer" company with the most friendly relations toward them and all the employees working under him is evidenced by his circular letter to his branch agents.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Leonard has no intention of leaving Atlanta as all his interests are here and he considers this his home.

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

When the Commencement Will Be—A Talk With Professor Francis.

The Atlanta university commencement will take place on Thursday, June 15th. The examination exercises will occupy the three preceding days. This institution is one of several in Atlanta for the education of colored people. Yesterday a Correspondent reporter called at the university and asked Mr. Francis, one of the professors, how the university was getting along. He replied:

"The university is doing a flourishing condition. The first building was erected in 1869 but was not large enough for the demands, and in 1870 another was erected. We are now building a third at a cost of about forty-five thousand dollars. It will be completed soon. The walls, as you can see, are rapidly going up."

"I see that you have named it Stone Hall," said the reporter.

"We name it Stone Hall in honor of Mrs. Stone, of Malden, Mass., who, twenty-two years ago, gave the university fifty thousand dollars."

"I believe the state makes an appropriation to the university every year," said the reporter.

"Yes, the state appropriation was made in 1870, and was \$5,000. The same amount was appropriated in 1871 and 1873. In 1874 a bill was passed making an appropriation of \$10,000. One pupil is admitted free of tuition on account of the state forever member of the house of representatives. The board of visitors of the university of Georgia visit the institution, and it is in fact the colored race what the university of Georgia is to the white race."

"How many students are there?"

"310 are now on our rolls, and they are taught by 17 teachers."

"What does it cost them?"

"They pay eight dollars a month for board and a dollar a month tuition in cases where they are not admitted free. About 150 or 200 teach and make some money during the summer months."

"To you educate many for the ministry?"

"Quite a number, most of them, however, teach school."

The college buildings are situated on a tract of sixty acres, commanding a fine view of the city and, including the new building, represent an expenditure of about \$125,000. Each year, about 100 pupils, from Rockmart, a farm attached to the college, the last place being the point where the Cherokee railroad crosses the line of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, run from Brunswick, through Macon and Atlanta to Rome. It is also about ten or fifteen miles from Douglasville, Villa Rica, Buchanan, Drakeville, etc., and is about midway between the Georgia Pacific and the Western and Atlantic railroads. A glance at the map will show it to be near the center of a most important

and productive area, and as having special advantages as a future trading point.

Paulding county has, according to the tax returns, 163,947 acres of improved land and 58,361 acres of wild land.

The population of the county by the census of 1880, was 10,887. The tax returns show the polls of the county for 1881, to number 1,770 white and 110 colored.

The county is splendidly timbered and watered, and the land very productive and yields fine crops of corn, wheat, all grasses and clover, as well as cotton.

It is equal to the best, if not the very best, county in the state for the production of apples, and no portion of north Georgia is equal to it for producing peaches, and the poultry products of Paulding excel those of any other county in Georgia trading to Atlanta.

This county is remarkable for its valuable mineral deposits—gold, slate, marble and copper, besides iron and granite in abundance.

Dallas has hitherto been one of Georgia's isolated small towns, and comparatively unimportant; but this is changed. Soon the vitalizing influences of the locomotive, which gives a healthy glow to every section it traverses, will be passing through the town, both ways. Property is advancing in price. A new town has been surveyed and divided into business and residence lots, with wide streets, under the supervision of Colonel George W. Adair, of this city, and they are already being sold, and preparations are making for a lively business.

THE CINCINNATI AND GEORGIA ROAD.

The Cincinnati and Georgia is gradually closing the distance between Atlanta and Macon. The track-laying has just reached McDonough, and is coming this way at the rate of one mile per day. The grading has all been finished except about a mile at this end of the line, and the trestling over the river and other streams between this place and McDonough are being constructed rapidly, and will be ready for the track when they are reached. Through trains to Macon on the first of July next.

SUNDAY AT THE LIBRARY.

Now Opening the Hall on Sunday—Worked—A Most Satisfactory Scheme.

When it was proposed to open the Young Men's library on Sundays from 2 to 9 p. m., the opinion was very general that the idea would meet with the approval of almost everyone. The large hall and well ventilated rooms afford a most delightful resort, and when it is added the shelves filled with books and the tables laden with interesting papers and magazines, the place is indeed attractive enough to draw a crowd. Heretofore the library has been kept open on Sunday mornings from half-past eight to half-past ten, but usually the number of visitors was not large. No little interest was manifested to see how the new rule would work. There were quite a number of new members who had not taken a good look at the library, and it was expected that there would be quite a number of them who would visit the hall. Sunday morning the library was opened at the usual hour and remained open for two hours. During that time there were fifteen visitors, and five carried away books. The others took books from the shelves and read them in the library. At half-past ten the library was closed, and at two it was re-opened. The afternoon was rainy and the new rule did not have a fair showing, but during the afternoon and evening there were about 75 visitors. Only seven carried away books, the other preferring to remain in the hall and read. It was clearly demonstrated that the new idea of keeping the library open on Sunday afternoons and evenings would be very popular, and that a good attendance might be expected. One or two rather amusing things occurred during the day. One of the new members applied for a book, "Any book," he said, he didn't care for. After naming over a long list of the books in stock and failing to find exactly what he wanted, Librarian Billups finally suggested that he go into the alcove and select his own. The new member then hunched up his pantaloons a little, looked embarrassed, and said: "To tell you the truth, I can't read; but if you will let me have some book to take home and give me for my school, I will take it home and give you for my school."

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MERCHANTS, LOOK!

Go to McBRIDE'S and secure right to manufacture **CHERRY'S FRUIT DRIER**. McBRIDE offers large lot Chinese Making direct importation, very low. **FLY FANS, FILTERS, CLOCKS, CHINA**, at factory prices.

LIFE OF

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

BY **DR. H. VON HOLST.**

Price, \$1.25.

Making Volume 4, American Statesmen Series.

Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.,

Bookellers and Stationers.

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The Only WATCH FACTORY

IN THE SOUTH.

Patrons a Home Industry.

Save the mid-

dlemian's profits,

and buy directly from

The MANUFACTURER.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.

34 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool

yesterday at 10:01 in New York, at 12:00 in

Atlanta, at 1:00.

Daily Weather Report.

Observer's Office, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

KIMBALL HOUSE, May 29, 10:31, P. M.

Local Observations.

NAME OF STATION.

Barometer.

Thermometer.

Wind.

Force.

Direction.

Rainfall.

Weather.

Atlanta.

Augusta.

Galveston.

Indianapolis.

Key West.

Mobile.

Monterey.

New York.

Panama.

Philadelphia.

San Francisco.

St. Louis.

Time of Observation.

Mean daily bar.

Mean daily therm.

Mean daily wind.

Mean daily rain.

Observations taken at 5 P. M.

Atlanta District.

Atlanta.

Spartanburg.

Toccoa.

Gainesville.

Salisbury.

Calhoun.

Cartersville.

West Point.

Newnan.

Griffin.

DISTRICTS.

1 Wilmington.

2 Charleston.

3 Augusta.

4 Savannah.

5 Atlanta.

6 Montgomery.

7 Mobile.

8 New Orleans.

9 Galveston.

10 Vicksburg.

11 Little Rock.

12 Memphis.

13 St. Louis.

Mean of Districts.

Mean of all.

Mean of all.

Mean of all.

Mean of all.

Mean of all.

Mean of all.

Mean of all.

Mean of all.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL

THERE'S SOMETIMES A GOOD DEAL

OF TROUBLE.

The Story of John Broad's Will, Copied from the

Arrest and Imprisonment of Thimpen-What

Mr. Scarritt Has to Say-That Remains

That are Afloat on the Streets.

The interest in the Broad will case was

materially increased yesterday morning, when

it became known that Mr. Thigpen had been

arrested and taken to jail. The old man begged

hard for his liberty, but the inexorable hand

of the law was upon him, and he is now in

jail awaiting an investigation, which will settle

his future.

Mr. Blacker is still at large, and at present

it seems that he will retain his liberty. A few

evenings since a couple of bailiffs learned that

Mr. Blacker was at his home and went there

to arrest him, but when they arrived and de-

manded a surrender Blacker quietly informed

the officers that he was glad to see them, but

adding Blacker unyielding the officers came

back to town.

Upon the streets there are many theories

concerning the will advanced and discussed.

One of these is that the probated will is a

forged document, and that the witnesses to it

have been imposed upon, as well as the heirs

who are now trying to prove it a forgery.

Those who adhere to this theory say that Mr.

Broad did make a will similar to the one

which is now in litigation, and that that will

was destroyed. The will, it is said, was

drawn by Mr. Thigpen, and was witnessed by

Mr. Blacker, Mr. Gray, Mr. Scarritt and Mr.

Thigpen. Subsequent to Mr. Broad's death

the paper could not be found, and during the

search for it the contents and the names of the

witnesses were generally discussed, and

thereby became generally known.

Some one who thus became cognizant of all

the facts, with a view to making money,

wrote the will which is now in existence, and

by virtue of his penmanship, forged not only

the name of Mr. Broad, but the names of

Messrs. Blacker, Thigpen, Scarritt and Gray.

When this theory is given any consideration,

it can readily be seen why Mr. Scarritt and

others are so sanguine of being able to clear

their skirts of any crookedness.

Another theory advanced is that Mr. Thig-

pen's story is correct, but that Mr. Cummings

knew nothing of the forgery. Soon after Mr.

Broad's death, so the advocates of this theory

say, Mr. Cummings caused a thorough search

to be made for the will, but without success.

Finally he abandoned all hopes of finding the

paper which he knew had once had an ex-

istence and then went to Tennessee on a visit.

During his absence from Atlanta the forged

will was executed, and when he returned

from Tennessee he found the anonymous

letter which subsequently produced the will.

The third theory is that the will signed by

Mr. Broad and witnessed by the gentlemen

above mentioned is still in existence, and that

the probated will is but a copy of the original.

It was Mr. Broad's custom, so it is said by those

who knew his habits, to keep his money and

valuable papers in a tin box, which he kept

in his room. The will which he actually

signed was placed in that box by him after it

had been duly attested, and it was in this box

that the will was expected to be found when

search was made for it, but the box has never

been seen since the old man's death. Those

who favor this theory say that some one stole

this box soon after Mr. Broad's death, and for

some time the copy which is now in ex-

istence. It is even said that those who en-

tertain this idea that the memorandum held by

Mr. Blacker when Mr. Thigpen was drawing

the will was nothing more or less than the

original will and that Mr. Thigpen wrote it

under the impression that it was simply a copy.

To this paper the names of the witnesses were

afterwards attached.

Those who are working to break the will

assert that Mr. Blacker proposed at one time

to tell a story similar to Mr. Thigpen's, but

that he finally declined to do so. This side

of the case Mr. Scarritt now holds in his

TABLE LINENS.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE GOODS.

PARASOLS---NEW.

LADIES' SHOES AND SLIPPERS. GENTS' SHOES.

ELEGANT SILKS AND LACES.

CARPETS---ALL GRADES.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS---ALL WIDTHS.

LACE CURTAINS. WINDOW SHADES.

WHITE AND FANCY MATTINGS.

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CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET.

POINTS OF ADVANTAGE IN OUR

STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING!

FRESH GOODS!

NOBBY STYLES!

ELEGANT DESIGNS!

LARGE STOCK!

LOW PRICES!

SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP!

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FURNISHING GOODS

AT

HIRSCH BROS.

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

MUSE, SWIFT & DALLAS.

CLOTHING,

HATS, SHOES

FURNISHING GOODS.

We'll not blow too much about what we have in stock, but

if you'll come and see us we'll sell you certain.

MUSE, SWIFT & DALLAS

38 WHITEHALL ST.

CLOTHING!

OUR STOCK

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST VARIETY

WE EVER KEPT, AND ALL MANUFACTURED OF

BEST MATERIAL AND LATEST STYLES

OUR PRICES WILL BE THE LOWEST CONSISTENT WITH GOOD GOODS. A CALL BEFORE

PURCHASING IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED BY

A. & S. ROSENFELD,

24 WHITEHALL STREET, CORNER ALABAMA

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TO ORDER

FIT GUARANTEED OR NO SALE.

NEW NECKWEAR,

Fine Underwear, Gents' Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

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3 PRYOR STREET, KIMBALL HOUSE.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH

OF

FURNITURE

THAT MUST BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION

To make room that we may have repairing and painting done in our sales-room.

6 Parlor Suites, 7 pieces, for \$100.00, worth \$150.00

8 Parlor Suites, 7 pieces, for \$100.00, worth \$150.00

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